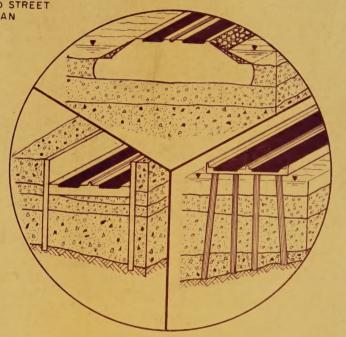
PRELIMINARY SOILS AND FOUNDATION STUDY

FOR THE
INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 518

WEST SIDE HIGHWAY

FROM THE BATTERY TO 42ND STREET BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN PI.N. 0024.11.111





STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SOIL MECHANICS BUREAU

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PRELIMINARY SOILS AND FOUNDATION STUDY

INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 518

WEST SIDE HIGHWAY FROM BATTERY TO 42 nd ST.

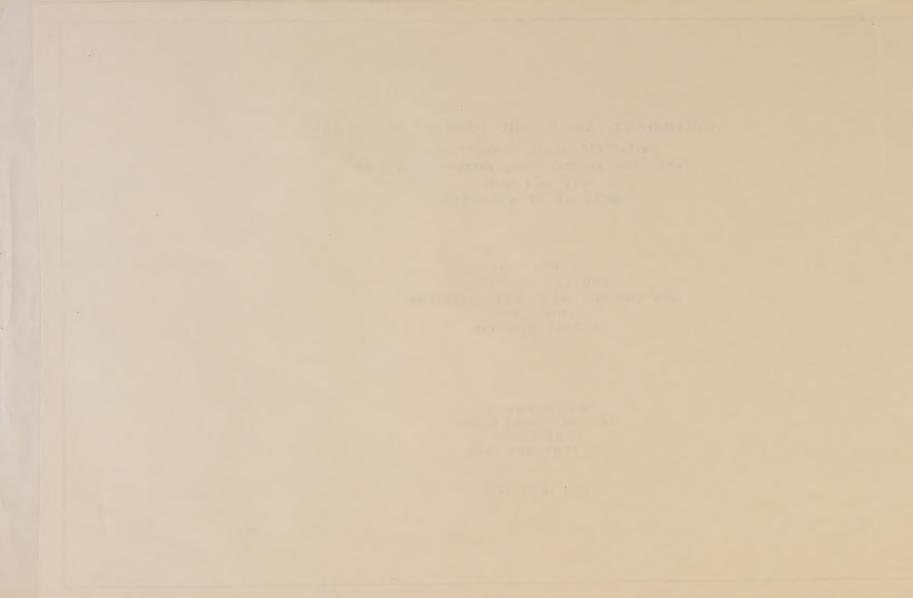
PIN 0024. II-III

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

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PROJECT MANAGER
NEW YORK CITY WEST SIDE EXPRESSWAY
CAMPUS SITE
ALBANY NEW YORK

W. P. HOFMANN
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OCTOBER 1972



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



1220 Washington Avenue, State Campus Albany, New York 12226

October 16, 1972

Mr. Edward V. Hourigan Project Manager NYC West Side Expressway NYS Dept. of Transportation Building 5 - Room 108 1220 Washington Avenue Albany, New York

Subject: Transmittal of Soils and Foundations Report for the Proposed West Side Highway

PIN 0024.11.111

Dear Mr. Hourigan:

In accordance with your request and authorization to proceed dated January 13, 1972, this Bureau has completed an initial preliminary soils and foundations study for the proposed West Side Highway Corridor.

The report which follows represents an in-depth analysis oriented toward providing a basis for analyzing and evaluating foundation feasibility and estimated costs for alignment alternates within the proposed corridor. Final design studies for an established alignment will, of course, require further detailed investigation and analysis which we are prepared to undertake upon your authorization to proceed.

This Bureau's participation in this project has been under the direction of Mr. Richard S. Cheney, Senior Soils Engineer, under the writer's supervision. Formal acknowledgment is noted herein of the excellent cooperation received from Mr. J. Griek, Region 10 Soils Engineer and the Region's Soil Section. Close liaison has been maintained during the progression of this report with representatives of the Managing Consultants, Parsons, Brinkerhoff, Quade and Douglas and your office to insure that our studies provided the required information for this stage of design. We will be available to provide further assistance as necessary.

Very truly yours,

Wm. P. Hofmann, Director Soil Mechanics Bureau

By:

Bernard E. Butler Associate Soils Engineer NYSDOT Library 50 Wolf Road, POD 34 Albany, New York 12232

BEB: MVM

cc: Mr. G. W. McAlpin Mr. A. H. Emery



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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with your request and the authorization contained in your memorandum to this Bureau on January 13, 1972, we have completed a preliminary foundation design study for the proposed West Side Expressway Project. The corridor analyzed extends from the Battery to 42nd St. and is bounded on the east by the existing West Side Highway and on the west by the pierhead line. The scope of this task included: collection of existing subsurface data; performing additional preliminary borings where needed within the corridor, detailed laboratory and field testing on samples from these new borings; analysis and correlation of existing and new boring data; plotting of boring information on base maps; preparation of a detailed preliminary report on subsurface conditions and indicated foundation design alternates with related factors on estimated costs and construction considerations.

The new boring work, included in this report, was begun by State Forces from the Region 10 Soils Section on February 14, 1972 and completed July 6, 1972, at which time a total of 6 borings had been completed, representing 802 linear feet of soil boring and 79 linear feet of rock coring. The subsurface information logs for these borings are shown on Drawing Nos. 10 SM 1847A thru D. During this program, 54 undisturbed Shelby tube samples and 138 split spoon samples were obtained and subsequently analyzed in our laboratory. In addition, specialized soil testing was performed in the field including 20 vane shear tests to determine in-situ soil strength; testing for an indication of the corrosive potential of the soil by utilizing the Geonor Corrosion Sound in the field and obtaining sulfate content from samples analyzed in our laboratory, and; utilization of geophysical soundings to determine generalized soil boundaries. The latter investigation which was experimental, was performed under a contract issued to Alpine Geophysical Associates Inc. on June 6, 1972 which was completed on June 20, 1972. The results of this study were, unfortunately, negative since the soil deposits explored were extremely soft, gaseous and not subject to interpretation by this or other types of geophysical methods. The Soil Mechanics Bureau furnished supervisory personnel for this study.

Summaries of the results of analysis of existing explorations are included herein in the form of subsurface profiles, cross-sections, and contour drawings. The results of selected laboratory tests have been tabulated, correlated, and plotted and are included in this report.

During this corridor study, generalized additional design data for specific alternate highway alignments and interchanges have been transmitted to Parsons, Brinkerhoff, Quade & Douglas, Kanaging Consultants for this project. However, no specific alignments within the corridor will be discussed in this report because their status on location, grade line and type of pavement support has not yet reached a stage which justifies a detailed evaluation. This report is intended to establish

generalized foundation design criteria to permit relative assessments of various alignments within the corridor. Detailed foundation design information will be gathered and transmitted after the final alternate alignments are selected.

II SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The subsurface profiles and cross-sections contained in the Appendix (Drawing Nos. 1835A thru L), indicate radical variations in soil and rock conditions within the corridor. The bedrock underlying the area covered by this report belongs to the Mannattan Formation. The cores obtained consisted of a mica schist with numerous muscovite flakes covering the foliation surfaces. The rock is highly folded and forms ridges with major axes trending generally north-south. The low areas between the ridges are filled with glacial drift overlain by recent alluvial deposits. The glacial drift is composed primarily of red or gray glacial till. The red glacial till is younger and was deposited by ice moving in from the west, the older gray till was deposited by ice moving in from the north. These red and gray glacial tills are respectively described on the subsurface profiles included in the Appendix as either Red Brown Sand, Silt, and Gravel with houlders, or Gray Sand with a trace of Silt and Gravel with Boulders.

The land portion of this corridor is covered with a mantle of miscellaneous fill containing all types of soil in addition to wood, concrete, and metal fragments. We feel that the soil samples extracted from the borings are not totally representative of the fill due to the large size material which was encountered but could not be sampled. A research of old New York City maps disclosed that the shoreline was located along Greenwich St. in 1767. The approximate location of this shoreline and the present bulkhead line is shown on Drawing Vos. 10 SM 1836A and B. Since this fill has been in place for many years we assume that the underlying soil deposits are fully consolidated under the weight of the fill.

It is worthy of note that fill material was encountered at great depths between stations 0 and 100 within the present bulkhead line and stations 30 and 05 near the pierhead line. This fill material was mixed with the very soft organic silt found above. We believe that this material was transported by means of large shear failures caused by uncontrolled filling over the very soft organic silt deposit.

On the river side of the bulkhead line many piers exist which extend varying distances into the river. The majority of these piers have not been in use for many years. During a pier's useful life, periodic dredging of the pier slip was necessary to maintain a navigable channel for docking. The sediments which flow into these pier slips are deposited to form a very loose soil matrix. Eventually as more sediment is deposited, the soil consolidates under its own weight. This type of recent deposition produces a "normally consolidated" soil deposit, i.e. the subsoil has never been subjected to any loading other than the weight of the soil which exists above.



The results of laboratory lesting on samples from this deposit are snown on Drawing tos. 10 S. 1840 A $_{\odot}$ B, 10 SM 1752A G D, 10 SM 1845 and 10 SM 1846 A $_{\odot}$ R of the appendix. The thickness of this soil deposit varies rapidly between adjacent piers because the soil immediately beneath the piers has never been gredged. Although we have not obtained a continuous profile of the actual river bottom we assume that it resembles a series of subsurface "hills" and "valleys" in the north-south plane.

Due to the unusual nature of the soil between the bulkhead and pierhead lines, the lack of existing data, and the expeditious nature of this preliminary phase of the project it was necessary to confine our preliminary soring program to the watersorne alignment. From these recent borings we have established the boundaries of various soil layers and ascertained the physical characteristics of each layer. Our laboratory testing was confined to the two compressible layers described on the profiles as "Gray Organic Silt with a trace of sand and shells", and "Layered Gray Organic Silt with a trace of sand, Gray Sand and Silt." Within the boundaries of each of these generalized layers certain variations exist with regard to strength and consolidation properties. Summarization and correlation of physical properties and strength and consolidation properties are shown on Drawing Mos. 10 SA 1840A thru C, 10 SM 1842A thru G, 10 SM 1345, and 10 SM 1846A thru C. These layers are next discussed in more detail.

A. GLAY ORGANIC SILT WITH A TRACE OF SAND AND SHELLS

This layer may be subdivided into two parts; the first being the recently deposited collodial material described acove and the second being material which has been in place long enough to consolidate under its own weight and exhibit definite strength and consolidation properties.

The upper zone of this deposit is characterized by its black color and the amount of oil and other pollutants contained in the samples. This material is extremely unstable, corrosive, and compressible. Application of the lightest loads will cause shear failures or large settlements. Under load application the rate of consolidation and strength gain is too slow to permit a reasonable duration of stage construction without partial excavation. This material is so soft that the surface cannot be determined by ordinary soundings. An attempt to use geophysical methods failed due to pockets of gas and/or organic material causing damping and distortion of the reflection waves. If close river bottom control is necessary, we recommend utilizing sounding rods equipped with wire mesh screening pads having a large surface area.

The lower zone of this deposit has been in place for many years and contains considerably less organic material and more sand. The process of deposition was the same as for the upper zone, but no pollutants were found in samples from this zone. Also, the strength

and compressibility properties of this lower zone are slightly better than the above. The important difference is in the more rapid rate of consolidation and strength gain due to loading in this lower zone. The drainage characteristics of this material indicate that a controlled sequence of loading would be feasible, although a large amount of consolidation may be expected from this portion of this stratum. Termination of any type of pile foundation is not feasible within this deposit.

In addition pile founcations which extend through this entire stratum are assumed not to develop any useful frictional resistance in either zone. A measure of the corrosive potential of the entire layer was estimated by means of the Geonor Corrosion Sound and by laboratory analyses to determine the sulfate content of all samples within this layer. The following table summarizes the results of this testing:

TABULAR SULMARY OF CORROSIVE POTENTIAL DETERMINATIONS

ocation	*Test Depth (feet)	Current (mA)	Resistance R(ohm)	Percent Depolarization
Pier 58	15	1 /	r.1	71.2
100 ft	25.	1 7	5.9	-2.·
from	25	1.40	6.1	-1.2
out-	30	14.	5.3	۲.
board	. 5	125	(.1	(1.5
ed z e	40	111	7.	5.C
	45	10.	7.	14.2
	51	120	6.3	C 2.0
	55	125	6.0	.2.5
Pier rb	15			51.3 55.1 12.2 13.1
100 ft	20	11		ēď.
from	25	125	7.	12.?
out-	3.	177	7.	13.1
poard	5 د	113	8.	75.3
edge	+	125	6	67
	15	125	٤,٠	₹2.5
	5^	125	i.2	6
	55	125	7.4	.1
Pier 72	15	115	7.1	c7.1
150 ft	2 1	13.		75. ⊦
from	15	1 3	, ¢	59.2
out-	2 5	î :		50.7
board	252	101	•	58.3

¹ Tefusal @23.5 ft.

² Mefusal @28.5 ft.



PORE WATER SULFATE CONTENT

Drill Nole	Tube No.	*Test Depth (feet)	Pore Vater Suifate Content Parts per million ***
Póo	r1	20	527.1
100	pā.	30	3111
	! e	5	2,95
	Te.	6	5940
	T10	73	2041
	;12	5.0	1.65
	717	90	3421
	Г16	101	%5 ⁺ 5
		112	2866
	72	123	1920
	T22	133	15%
	T25	149	5007
	T27	1.0	5540
	T29	17.7	328%
	.~1	150	38-1

* Test depths referenced from pier surface

For additional information regarding the Geonor Method see Publication No. 42 of the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute-Oslo, Norway, 1901

**** Sulfate determination performed by N.Y.S. D.O.T., Materials
Pureau

Our interpretation of these results indicates that this material is corrosive to steel piles at all depths tested. The test data indicates that a steel corrosion rate of up to 1mm per year can be expected for unprotected steel piles. In addition, the sulfate tests indicate an average value of 3400 parts per million (ppm) with a minimum value of 1570 ppm and a maximum of 5943 ppm. The U.S. Department of Interior - Bureau of Reclamation's Concrete Randbook considers the relative degree of sulfate attack as considerable for 1000-2000 ppm and severe for over 2000 ppm. In both cases the handbook recommends the use of Type V cement to prevent loss of material and strength due to corrosion. The effect on resistance to sulfate attack by increasing pile density with centrifugally spun precast piles is not quantitatively known, however, it is reasonable to expect this type of concrete to better resist sulfate attack.

This corrosion test data appears to be contradicted by field data gathered by fire various agencies involved with waterfront construction along the Hudson River. The most recent set which discusses this subject was completed in 1960 by the Port of New York Authority and is described in a publication entitled, "Marine Piling

Corrosion-New York Harbor." Therefore, we recommend that a detailed field study of pile corrosion in this area be made prior to designing foundations for corrosion protection. This study could be done on existing piles supporting the present waterfront structures, many of which are currently being demolished.

Further data could also be gathered on the pier foundations previously inspected by the Port Authority and contained in the aforementioned publication.

B. LAYERED GRAY ORGANIC SILT TRACE SAND, COAY SAND AND SILT

This ancient alluvial deposit extends to great depths especially toward the northern end of the project. This deposit may also be subdivided into two zones of approximately equal thickness. However, the distinction between these divisions is basically with regard to the relative compressibility of each zone.

From a detailed interpretation it appears that the upper zone contains a larger percentage of sand and silt layers than the lower. This difference is best shown by the void ratio versus log pressure diagrams on Drawing Nos. 10 SM 1842F and C. Note that the compression index ($\rm C_{\rm C}$) for the upper zone is much less than the lower.

In general, both zones of this deposit can sustain the effects of moderately high loadings. Any resulting consolidation of this deposit will occur nearly as soon as the load is applied. In addition, friction pile foundations may be safely installed in this deposit with only small settlements resulting.

III RESULTS OF ENGINEERING FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Our foundation studies have been concentrated in three areas: pile supported structures, roadway embankment construction, and depressed roadway sections. All of the above alternates can be constructed within the boundaries of the subject corridor. However, in particular areas certain alternates are of a lesser degree of difficulty to construct and consequently less costly than others. Due to the weak compressible nature of the surface soils, spread footings are not recommended for any major Structures within the subject corridor.

The following summary, supplemented by referenced drawings, will provide a rational basis for comparing design alternates and preparing preliminary foundation designs.



A. Pile Foundation Design Study

The properties of the subsoil within this corridor dictate that all proposed major structures be supported on deep pile foundations. Therefore, an exhaustive analysis was made to compare the desirability and economic feasibility of various pile types. The feasible pile types are listed on Drawing No. 10 SM 1644 which displays for each, the recommended design capacity in tons and the cost per ton capacity per foot of length. Due to the great depth to bearing and or the anticipated high loads to be supported only three types of high capacity piles were found to be economical.

A further analysis of the subsurface profiles within this corridor permitted a generalized segment by segment breakdown in which similar pile foundation design alternates could be utilized. The results of this analysis and recommended pile types, lengths, and costs are shown on Drawing Mo. 10 SM 1841. Note that the estimated costs shown thereon are related to 1971-72 prices and do not reflect anticipated future changes. Lateral load soil resistance will not be analyzed until specific alternate alignments and anticipated design loadings are established.

In general the depth to a bearing layer of glacial till or ledge rock along any land-based alignment is relatively small, i.e. 50 to 100 ft. The exception occurs in the area between 22nd and 54tm Streets where land alignments built close to the bulkhead line will traverse the edge of a deep gorge. In this vicinity pile lengths could approach 180 feet. A major problem on land-based alignments will be advancing piles through obstructions to bearing. For this reason we recommend that reinforced tips be added to all bearing piles. The price for these points has oeen included for recommended steel 145P117 piles shown on Drawing No. 10 SM 1841.

The waterborne alternates will cross a variety of complex soil deposits in this corridor as shown on the enclosed soil profiles and cross-sections. A representation of the variable depth to rock surface is shown on Drawing Nos. 1838A and F. From a foundations standpoint, the most economical alignments can be achieved by skirting the edges of these deep gorges which have their major axes in a general north-south direction. All piles driven to end bearing will exhibit only negligible settlement under the recommended loads. However, if friction piles are chosen, the location within the gorge will determine the amount of expected settlement. These settlement estimates are beyond the scope of this report but will be included in future reports for appropriate alternates.

7. Embankment Foundation Design Study

In many areas of waterborne alignments within the corridor, roadway embankment could be used in lieu of structures. The sections shown on Drawing No. 10 SM 1838 indicate a preliminary determination of the

requirements for embankment construction with two alternate side slopes. In addition, the cost estimates shown thereon have been subdivided to facilitate approximations for the geometrics required at different locations. The information displayed on this drawing was based on the following assumptions:

- The location of the outcoard toe of slope for an embankment cannot encroach on the channel of the Rudson River. The outcoard limit is defined by the pierhead line as established by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.
- Any excavation of organic material would be made with a hydraulic dredge directly loading into parges for disposal at sea
- 7. Fill material could be used which was locally available (New York Day area) and able to be placed hydraulicly underwater by controlled methods.
- 4. The final grade of the embankment would be 1? feet above the average existing water surface.
- 5. The excavation and fill quantities used for the cost estimates are based on average soil conditions along the corridor.

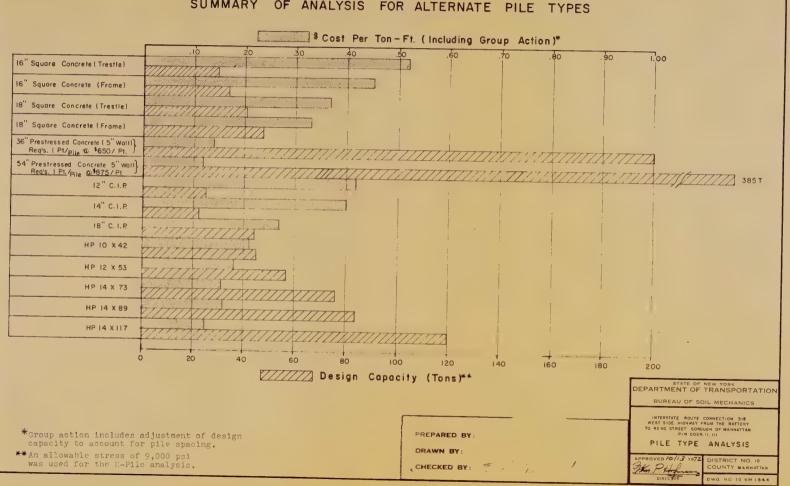
Of the two alternates shown on Drawing No. 10 SM 1808, the embankment section with a 1 vertical on 4 horizontal side slope is the most economical. The embankment section utilizing a 1 on 3 side slope is the steepest which may be safely constructed without additional special stability treatment such as relieving platforms. After the required excavation, either embankment alternate must be constructed in two stages, as shown on Drawing No. 10 SM 1808, with waiting periods beginning at the completion of filling for each stage. A six month waiting period is required after the first stage before embankment construction can safely continue to final grade. An additional one year waiting period is required after stage two completion to reduce differential embankment settlement to acceptable values before paving.

Sand drains will be required to reduce differential settlements in areas where the roadway embarkment adjoins or straddles the existing bulkhead and at approaches to proposed pile supported structures. These sand drains should be installed by the non-displacement method. The approximate cost for sand drains required in bulkhead areas is estimated at \$2500 per station per 10 feet of roadway width which extends from the bulkhead into the river to the top of slope location. The approximate cost for sand drains required at approaches to proposed pile supported structures is a lump sum of \$50,000 per approach.

It is important to note that the organic material excavated to permit embankment construction could be utilized as fill in the construction of land between the existing bulkhead and proposed embankment. A cap of granular fill would be required over the organic material. The land so treated could be stabilized in about six years at minimal cost. If necessary the stabilization could be accelerated by the use of sand drains. In addition to creating usable land, this procedure



SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS FOR ALTERNATE PILE TYPES





Pg. 48 SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY FOUNDATION DESIGN CRITERIA PILE ANALYSIS FOR STRUCTURE ALTERNATES

Loca Corridor	Lateral Limit Within Segment	la e spe	Allowable			. r ft.	er con of load	Pemanks (1997)
Battery .iberty St.	_	-	-	-		-		Nor applicable - see pressed roadway treatment
	Bulkhead - Pierhead Line	54" dia. pre- stressed conc.	785		(Fire recent not expected to vary across corridor
orth Moore St	Bulknead-	54" dia. pre- stressed conc.	385	. 0- 90	5	***** ^!^.^^	. ^	rive lengths increase from promead to buikhead line
Barrow St.*	East of Bulkhead Line	14BPl: w/pts.	120	2	on.	\$15.N	100,00	Obstructions to pile driving may be encountered to 50 feet
arrow St	Bulknead- Pierhead Line	54" dia. pre- stressed conc.	385	80-151	115	\$40		Dept. to rock increases snarply from east to west while uniformly increasing south to north.
4th St.		1.8PI17 w/pts.	120	-S-1+.	1%,	\$15.0	si .30	beepest area is (1) St rock varies uniformly in both directions
it	Bulkhead - 400 East of pier- head	54" dia. pre- stressed conc.	۲	.0 120	ž ,			trom east to west
St.	400 East of Pierhead - Bulkhead	36" dia. pre- stressed conc.	200	150	150	\$28,00	\$2.00	Depest part of gorge area - piles designed to carry load in friction
	East of Bulkhead	148Pl17 w/pts.	120	85-95	90	\$15.0	1	Pile lengths do not vary significantly within segment
	TOO' Either side of oulk- head line	54" dia. pre- stressed conc.	385	150-180	165	\$44	\$1.0	Obstructions to pile driving may be encountered
and St.	100' west of bulkhead to pierhead	36" dia. pre- stressed conc.	200	150	150	\$28.0	\$200	Gorge area - piles designed to carry load in friction
Sth St.	100' east of bulkhead to western limit	148Pll7 w/pts.	120	105-140	125	\$14.6	\$15.7	Pile length uniformity increases east to west
	Bulkhead to pierhead	54 dia. pre- stressed conc.	385	70-180	130	\$45.00	Cis. S.	Tile length uniformly increases east o west and decreases south to north
4th St 2nd St. *	East of bulkhead	14BP117 w/pts	120	45-105	7.5	\$16.0	Sle Go	File length uniformly increases east o west and decreases south to north

- * Special treatment required around major existing buried
- ** Pi Lemetes measured from
- pile points which may be required for penetrating obstructions or embedment in slopin rock surface. these est ma ed costs per for you " pile;
- *** Pile driving operations on all land cased alternates numerous of lities and
- ***** Except as noted under "Remarks", all pile founbearing on Gray or Brown glacial till or ledge rock.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BUREAU OF SOIL MECHANICS

INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 518
WEST SIDE HIGHWAY FROM THE BATTERY
TO 42 ND STREET BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN PIN 0024.11. III

PILE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

APPROVED 10/13 1972 DISTRICT NO. 10

COUNTY NEW YORK DWG NO 10 SM 1841

PREPARED BY

DRAWN BY

CHECKED BY & E. Knother



harden and a street and a stree



would reduce the unit cost of unclassified excavation by \$2.00 per cubic yard because disposal at sea of this material would not be required.

C. Depressed Roadway Design Study

Our study of depressed roadway foundation designs included three alternate methods of treatment: mass concrete slab and gravity walls, concrete slab and walls with pile tie-downs, and slurry trench walls. After analyzing these alternates we found that certain alternates could be effectively used in combination. A summary of the results of our analyses and accompanying cost estimates are shown on Trawing Po. 10 SM 1843. This information and the following discussion provides the basis for comparing design alternates and preparing preliminary depressed roadway foundation designs.

Mass concrete slab and gravity walls appeared to be best suited for only shallow installations not requiring dewatering. Deeper installations would require extensive temporary sheeting and dewatering procedures besides requiring added mass to resist anticipated hydrostatic uplift pressures.

Concrete walls with a connecting roadway slaw utilizing pile siedowns incorporating anchors embedded into rock may be used to resist large uplift pressures. This system would be installed by driving sheet piling at the lateral limits of the depressed section to a prescribed depth below excavation level. The soil within the sheeting rows would then be excavated with the ground water maintained at original level to prevent bottom blow-out. When the excavation is completed to the prescribed depth, an adequate number of piles would be driven underwater to ledge rock. Nock anchors would be installed in piles bearing in rock to resist anticipated uplift pressures. Then a concrete slap would be tremied around the piles and allowed to set before dewatering and constructing the permanent concrete walls while using the existing sheeting as the back form. Interior oracing would be installed as governed by the sequence of construction. For pile lengths in excess of 100 feet, a mass concrete tremie slab would be more economical than the aforementioned tie-down system. Although the tie-down method is feasible, it is fraught with construction problems and does not appear to provide the economic benefits innerent in the slurry trench wall method.

The 'slurry' method provides a permanent water-tight installation when the walls can be economically keyed into ledge rock. We major economy effected is the elimination of the temporary sheet piling which would be required in either of the above mentioned methods. Mistorically, the major difficulty in deep foundation construction in lew York City has seen the installation and safe maintenance of temporary sheet piling. If an adequate key into rock can be achieved for the slurry wall, the soil may be removed

to design level with only a minimum of dewatering required. Construction may then proceed in the dry, provided an underdrain system is installed to remove the relatively small quantity of water expected from seepage. This construction technique was used with great success at the World Trade Center which is located within close proximity to the proposed West Side Highway Project. In addition, sand drains could be provided to locally relieve any excessive hydrostatic pressure caused by leakage through either the seal or badly fractured rock alone the bottom.

If the rock surface is not within an economic depth, the slurry method may be used in combination with either the mass concrete method or tie-down method to permit dewatering and roadway construction in the dry. This combination system is detailed on Prawing No. 10 SM 1843.

Pepressed roadway sections which straddle or adjoin the existing aukhead will require special treatment. Initially an embankment would have to be constructed adjacent to the existing bulkhead in accordance with Brawing No. 10 SM 1801. The end limit of the embankment surface would be extended at grade for a distance of approximately 20 feet beyond the outboard face of the slurry wall. This added width of embankment is required for the "slurry" equipment. Construction of a "slurry" wall could then proceed as outlined above.

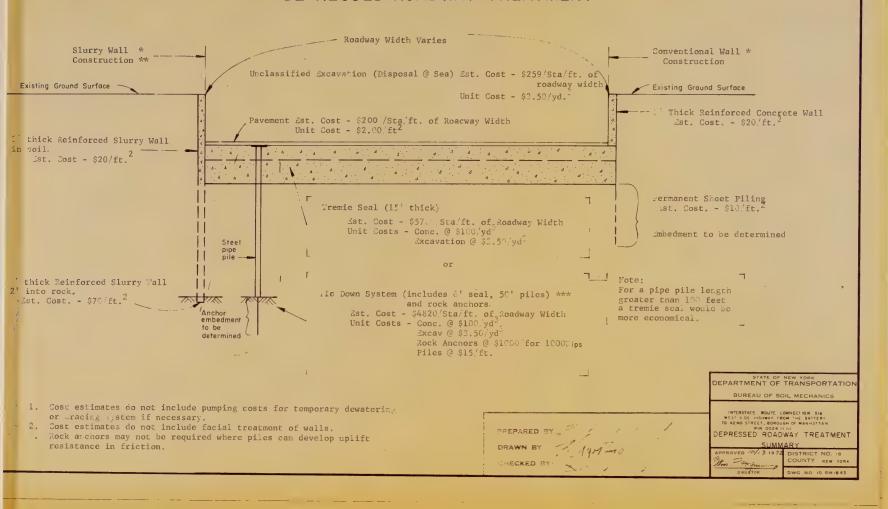
FUTURAL FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION AND DESIGN STUDIES

We have confined the feasibility study presented herein to the corridor bounded on the east by the existing West Side highway and on the west by the piernead line. More extensive alignment and interchange studies would only delay the submission of this report. At the present time, however, several additional borings have been completed by the Region 10 Soils Section in areas proposed for interchanges. In addition, a program of field permeability testing has been initiated to enable determination of dewatering criteria for depressed sections located on land. These permeability tests will be performed in both soil and rock deposits. The results from these additional explorations and tests will be made available when completed.

It is anticipated that certain alternate alignments will be selected for presentation at a public Learing. We will be available to provide additional input, as required to be used in the evaluations of trese alternates. Upon their selection additional foundation design work may be required to refine the estimates contained in this report. However, we would not anticipate any problems in providing additional preliminary design information within the time remaining before the public hearing.



SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY FOUNDATION DESIGN CRITERIA DEPRESSED ROADWAY TREATMENT





A comprehensive subsurface explorations program in conjunction with an extensive laboratory and field testing program and an in-depth foundation design analysis will be required for final design of this project after the public hearing stage. This Pureau is prepared to undertake all of these tasks upon receipt of formal authorization to proceed.







1 . SOURCES OF SUBSURFACE INFORNATION

The following is the limiting of all sources of subsurface information used for the preparation of drawings numbered 1% 1 chrough "this lof. This information was acquired trough this Department's Dapaty Project Numages for the Neat Side Ougressoup Project. The profits on the horizing number refers to the percivaler source as follows:

Profix	Source
A	Penn Central 4.2. (Nudson Tuoss)
p-1	Poet Authority (Goorge Weenington Bridge)
n=2	Pert Authority (Heliport @ 30th St.)
8+	rect Authority (Morld Trade Center)
b	Pert Authority (Holisand Tunnes)
8+5	Port Authority (Lane Fill @ World Trade)
8+	Port Authority (Lincoln Tunnel)
F.+7	Port Authority (Ocean Liner Terminal)
C-1	New York City Dept. of Public Works
	North River Water Pollution Control Project
	South Branch Sewer
	Contract 1
	Sank St. to 5°th St.
C+2	Same as above-contract 2A
	5 th St. to St. Clair PL
C+ r	Same es above-contract 28
	St. Clair /L. to Port Forebay
C-6	Same 4s -bove-contract '
	l.2nd St. to 214 St.
0-	New York City Dept. of Public Works
	Borough of Henhetten, Newtown Creek P.C.P.
	South Branch Interceptor West Side,
	Clerkoen St. to Settery Fack
å+	New York City Dept, of Marine and Aviation
	New Pier 94 - North River
	Warren George - Boring Contrector
C-	New York City Dept. of Harine and Aviation
1	Proposed Pier 40 - North River
	Holland America Lines, Roberts and Shaefer
	Consulting Engr., Warren George Boring Contractor

- .i+ Kee York City Dept, of Marine and Aviation hee Piers 72-74-75 - North River Asymond International
- J- New York City Dopt, of Marine and Aviation
 Test Boring for Economic mon Physical Survey
 and Study Noth-Rever Metarfront Area
 Fromedy and Riegger Drilling Co., Inc.
- 1- New York City Dopt, of Marine and Aviation
 New Pier 37 North Rive Madigen Hyland Sagre.
- L- Bettery Park City Authority

 Pier 1/4 Fier 18 Museer, Eucledge, Mentworth and

 Johnston Consulting Engineers
- M- New York State Dapt, of Public Works
 Miller Highway 1960's

 57th St. to 72nd St.
 Wardsety and Namewor Consulting Engineere
- Index of Borings, Transportation Administration, Battery Fark to 72nd St., New York City
- F. New York State Dept. of Transportation Hiller Expresswey 1972

2. DATUM NOTE

Slevetion 330,00 has been arbitrarily established for this prosentation as being equivalent to elevation 2,750 above mean see level at Sandy Nook.

3. WATER LEVEL NOTER

- The elevation of the river surface is emitterly shown at elevation 200 on the subsurface profiles for presentation purposes only.
- b. Groundwater Levels have not been indicated on the profile for the Pian '8' alignment since recorded water levels in the becomes fluctuated over a wide range of appths. That is believed due to tidal variations.

4. SCALE NOT

The scale of the Boring Location Plans are approximately $L^{\rm th}=J^{\rm th}$ before reduction. Any measurement to borings requiring accuracy within 2 percent should be referred to the original documents from which the borings were taken.



SENERAL CORRIDOR
Study Location
Battery Park to 42 nd St.

LEGEND

Hearity (Non Pleatic Soils)

Very Loose
Loose
Hedium Compact
Compact
Very Compact

Very Compact

Anale: upcy_(Pleasis, Soils)

Very Soft

Loft

Lime
Stif.

Avg. No. of Slows per feet for 18 in. drep of 100 lb. hammer 2 in. O.P. Scooler 0-3 3-8 8-20 20-55 over 35

6-12

Br . Srown Gr . Odey Br . 3lesk Be . 3ned Frinery Component Reterial Frinery Component Capitalines and . Otto 40% of secondary component remain 40% to 10% . SYMBULS BORING LO

Sall Besingtion

Bell Description

西哥哥哥哥

Project

Corridor

BORING LOCATION
WATER LEVEL

NTERPOLATED SOIL OF ROCK BOUNDARY

LEDGE RUCK

ESSUMED SOIL OF ROCK DOUNDARY STATE OF NEW YORK
DETARTIONNY OF TRANSPORTATION
GOILS MECHANICS RUPEAU

HITARCTATE ROUTE COMMESTION SIGNET SIDE HISHWAY FROM THE BATTERY TO 42-M STREET, BOROUGH OF MARKATTAN PIN CO24 II III

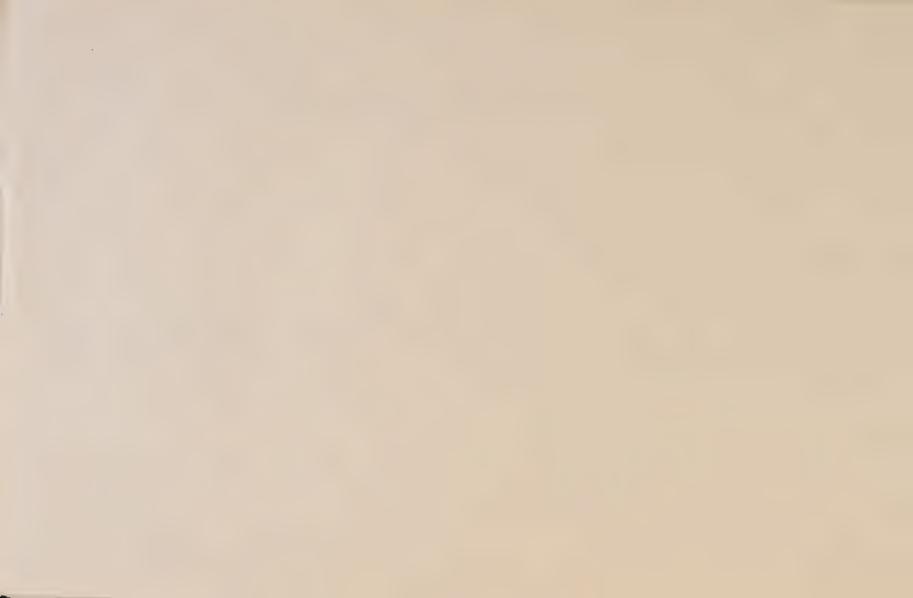
GENERAL NOTES

APPROVED 18.22 RESIDENTS 10 10 COUNTY NEW YORK DRAWFING NO. 10 am 10.36

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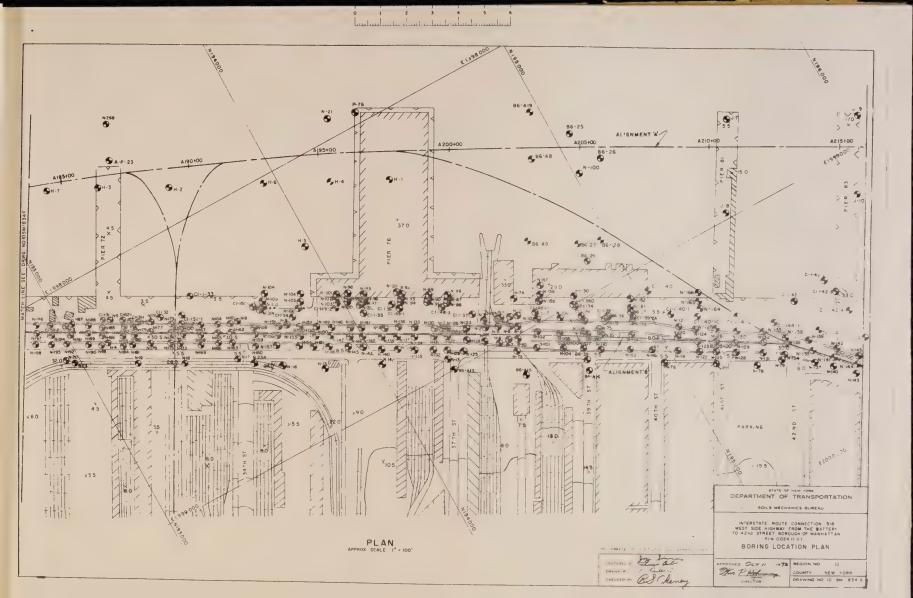




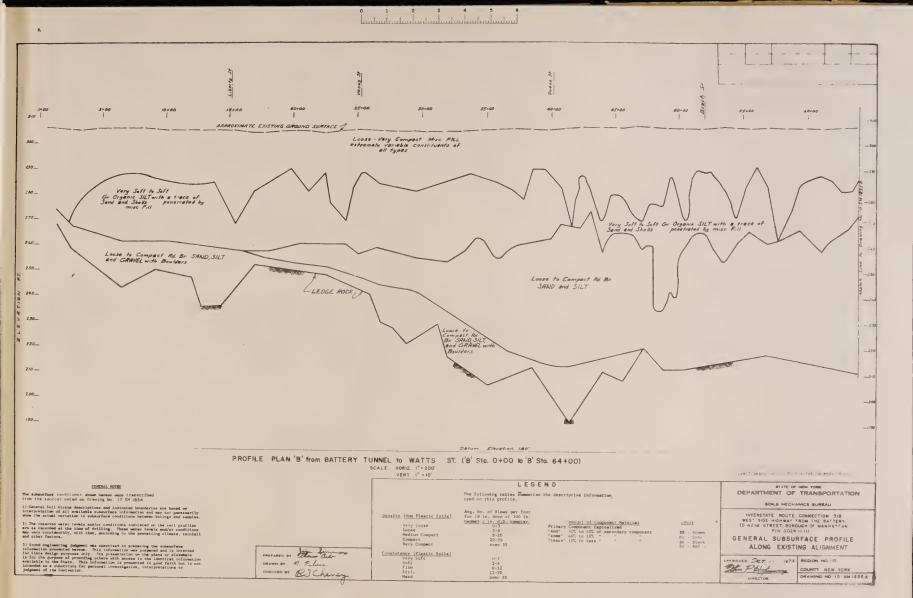
G◀ €N-49 ₩.69 9 0 9 0 N-28 A125+00-ALIGNMENT 'A' A130+000 A 140+00 A145+00 A150+00/ 7 H O ₩-68 620 5 STACKS 131 0 180 5 S €K-10 1997 000 850 ●K-4 N-47 €N-67 5 5 CI-1-14-14 55 45 €1 50 1-23 BI40+00 ALIGNMENT B' B130+00 BI35+00 OC1-168-1A 6.0 ×9.5 E1998030 ×9.5 WASHINGTON ST. E19982001 PLAN APPROX SCALE: 1° • 100' DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SOILS MECHANICS BUREAU INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 5:8
WEST SIDE HIGHWAY FROM THE BATTERY
TO 42nd STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN PIN 0024 II III BORING LOCATION PLAN See Orawing to, 1755 1634 for Genera APPROVED OCT / 1872 REGION NO CHECKED BY BS Chengy COUNTY NEW YORK DRAWING NO 10 SM 1834E



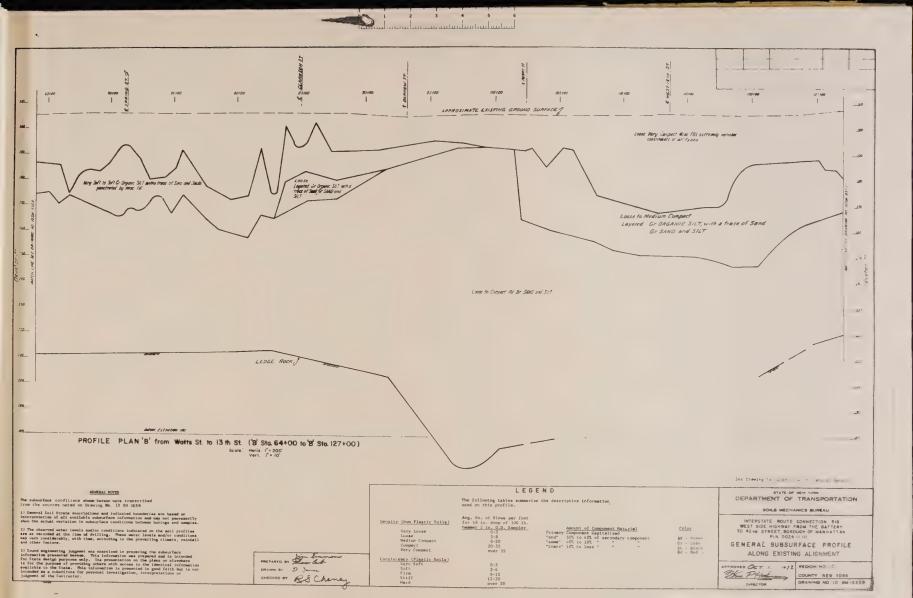






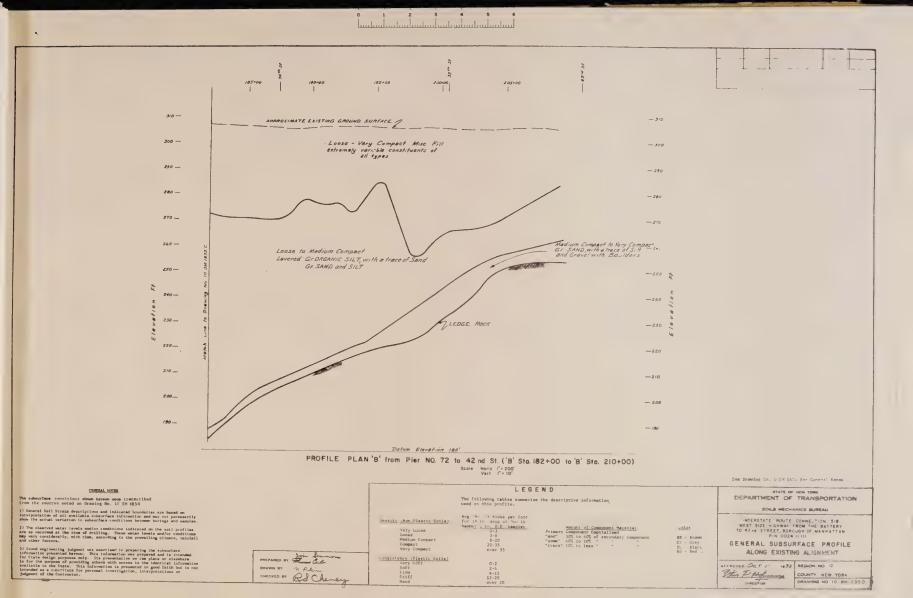






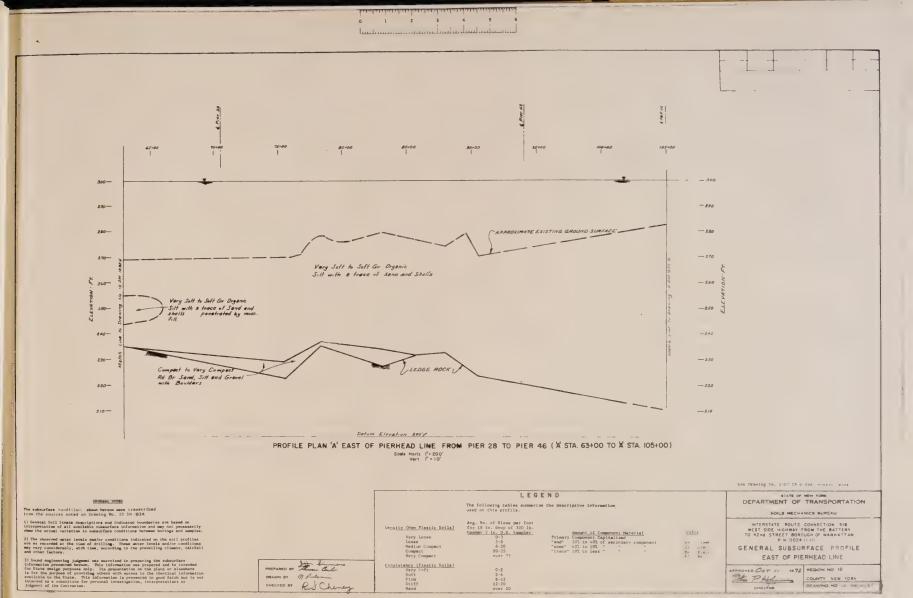






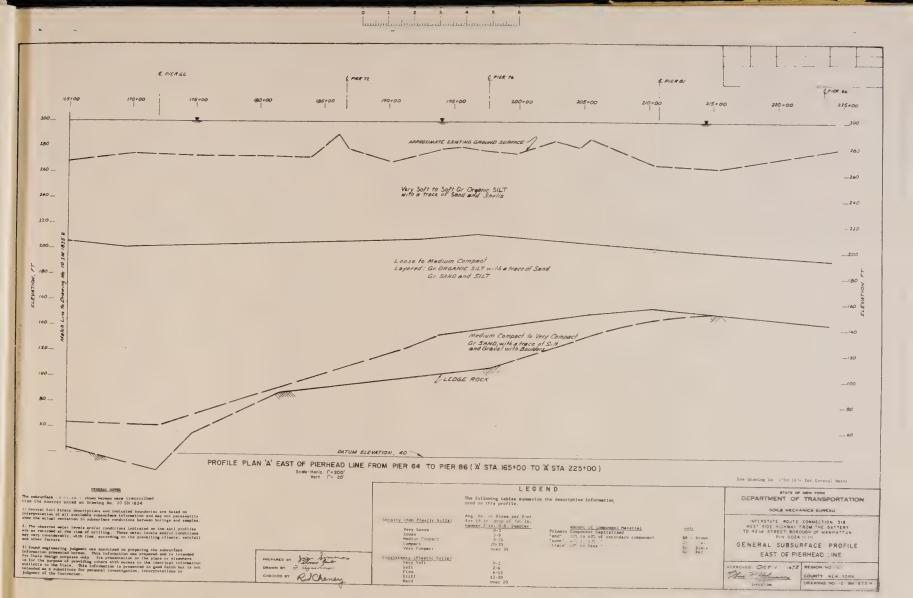




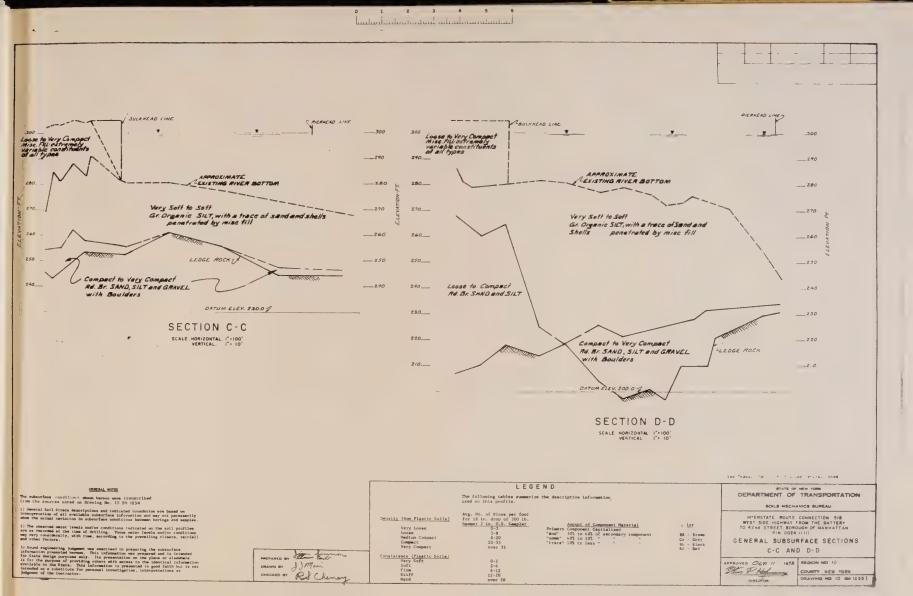




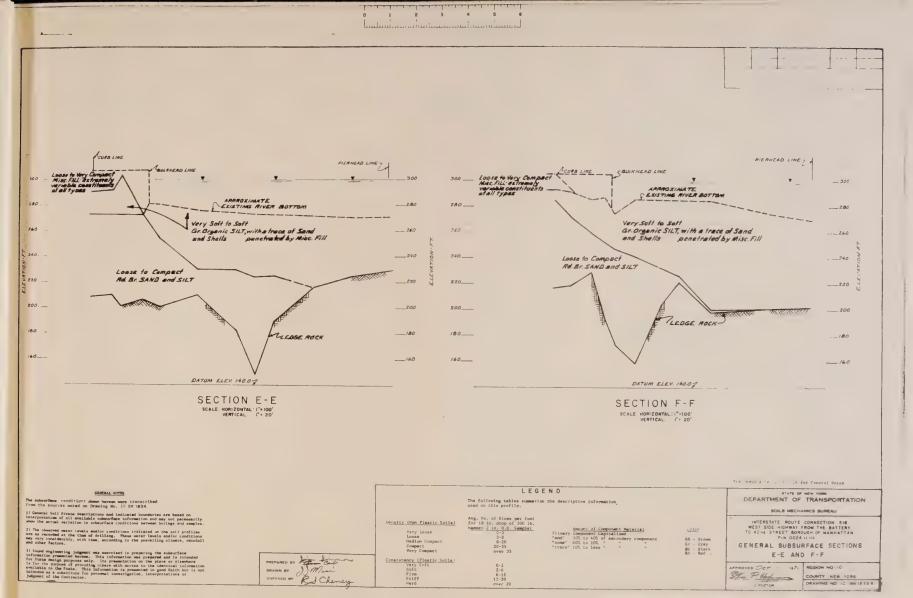




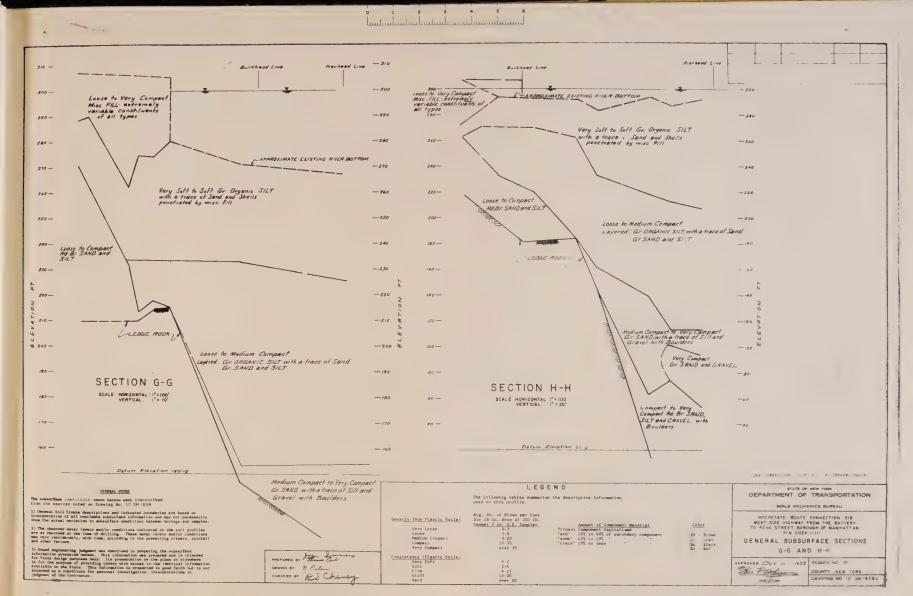




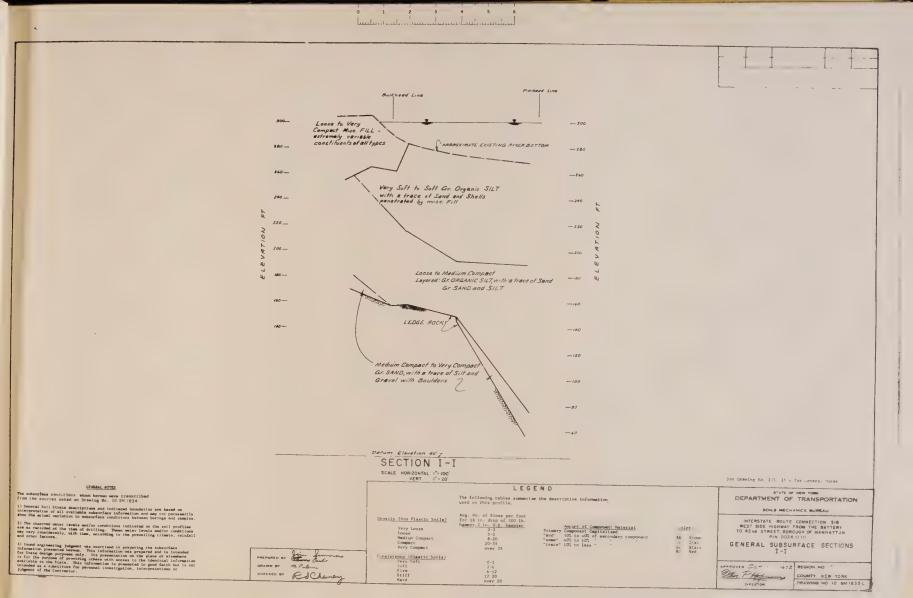






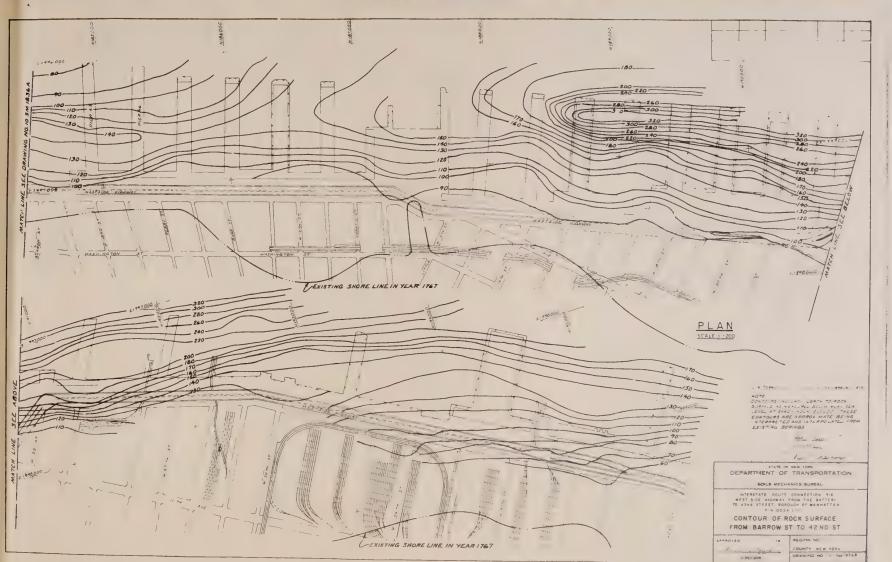




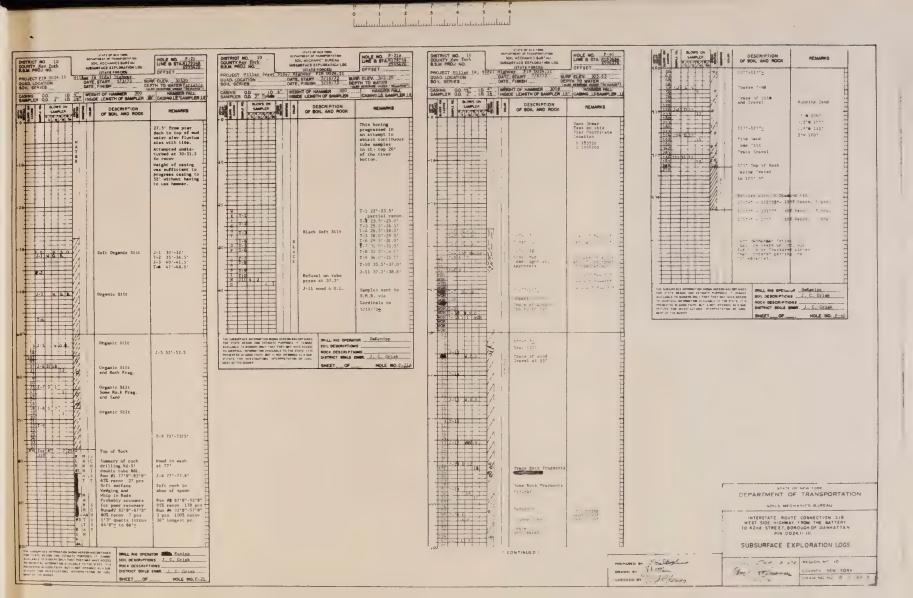


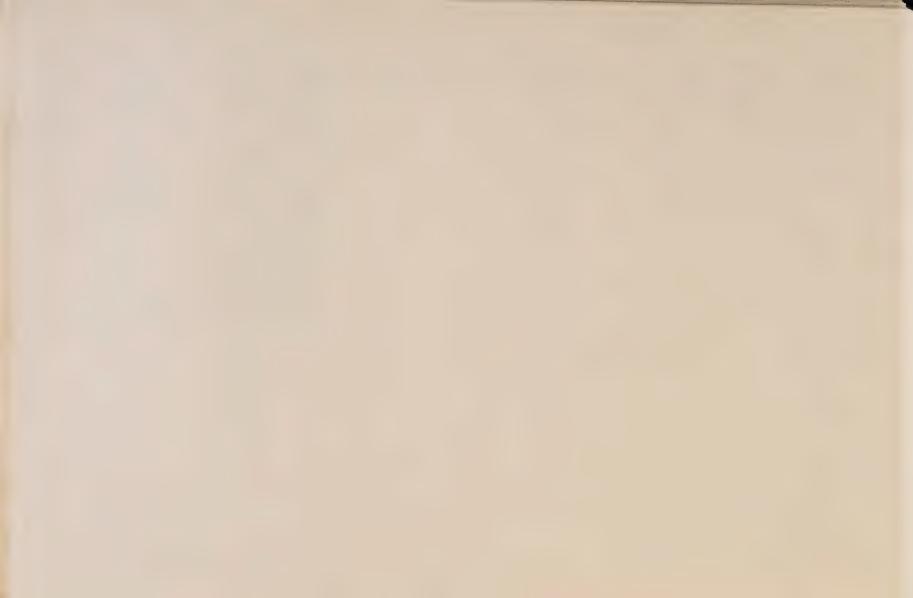












ASSINCE OR 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	DISTRICT NO. 10 COUNTY Manhattan B.S.M PROJ. Nº 0024.1	OFFARTHERS TO THE SOIL MECHANII SUBSURFACE EXP ISTATE FO Wast Side Hoy?	MC&N	HOLE NO. P-76 LINE & STAN124-191 OFFSET
DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND NOOK Comp. Red Co	PROJECT HILLER STRY QUAD LOCATION SOIL SERIES	DATE, FINISH	SUE	W. ELEV. 305.78 TH TO WATER so precente visign "neusans"
To beach varies of the control of th	SAMPLER OR 34" LE	WEIGHT OF HAM	OF SAMPLER 20	
Volume and cashe from various and volume		8 OF SOI	L AND ROCK	PERMITS
		tor-cort lack of Cappella Pracer	t odor)	No blows on casing from "-mo! Hed to hold casing from sinking into saint and the casing from sinking into saint.". Too sit.
	13 July 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Trace H	ion, Shemis,	J4 - 53'88-45'4" T5 - 55'4"-57' T6 - 57'4-58'8" T7 - 58'8*-60'4" T0 - 51'6'-60'4" T0 - 51'6'-66'4" T11-66'4-07'8"
Appart of fine and 10-0-10-0-10-0-10-0-10-0-10-0-10-0-10-	10 21 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	F Jray 11 Mira Traces 1916. T		T12-67'8"-69'4" T13-69'4"-71' T14-71'-72'8" J15-73'0"-74'8" T16-78'-79'8" J17-93'-94'6" D18-99'-89'9-
Trace Nica, Shells,	3. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13.	7 97"-100 2ray 11 Ecavy N	14	720-981-99189
Tree Nine, Shekir, 50 - 577-5812	11 218 1 218 1 1 218 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7		Wad to drill wood with Mawthorne Fit Free 99*5*-105°

CONTINUED

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ě8	83	i	SAA	PLER	2	action and	9700	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND ROCK	REMARKS
l°.	196	ij		Ĩ.	-	W			
	178 103 158		1	11	-	E		100'-120'	
] .		J2)	2 2	н	=		G R		J21 - 105'-106'6"
	2d 54 107	261		2	=	1	A	Cray Silt Layers of Gray Sond	723 - 113'-\$14'8"
	62	J22	5 5		Ξ	- 1	1	Some Wood	124 - 1191-12.16"
17	51	▔		Ħ	⇉			Bruce sheal, Mics	325 - 1241-1251 8 * 1
	首	T23			=			arabe anear, mos	726 - 129*-130*8* J27 - 194*-135*6*
1.	67				⇉	M		120'-140'	J28 - 139*-140*6*
	60	☲		1 1	コ	1,1			T / - 144'-145'-"
	66	J24	2 3	1.1	Ħ			Sray Silt Sray Pine Sand Layer	J30 - 149'-150'A"
273	50. 43	▔		#	⇉		GR	ersy erne sand .	1
	52 59				ᆿ		A		
١.	15 SE	325	2 12	2	:=		Y	Trace relic, 1 h	
	51			2					Rapin
1	66 73	T26				¥ ¥		14 '=1')'	inspir - et nut maple - et nut mil 1 : restra sent - restra
P-3A	73					+			-
	70 71 80			1	Ⅎ				
1.	43	JŽZ	3 4	-	\exists			Gray Fine Mica Sand Trace + Silt	
'	82 B2				=	1	G	irace + Silt	
1	60 82 91 102			1	-		A		
260	50	128	9 2	3	=				
1	112 121 294	=			=				
1	294	129	5 10		=				
1	135		-		7				
	200	=			=	e F			
250	99	J30	2 4	5	7	T			
	55		-	\Box	7	W		150°+189°	J31 -154*-155*6*
	55 54	131		\Box	\exists	E	8		J32 -159*-160*6*
	68		-	6	=	- }	A Y	Gray Sand & Silt	J33 -165°-166°6" J34 -170°-171°6"
	101		+		=	1			234 -170-171-0-
264	17	jje	2 2						* 37 -140-123 */ *
	1 68					- 1			* * -1*5*-1****
	83				=			1891-1951	J39 -195'-196'6"
1	631	333	10 9.						
	53			13	\equiv	I M		Very Mense gray Mand	
20	56 53	775		1	-	T		Silt & Gravel	
	24	J 34	5 5	6			B	Some Broken Rook	
	50 61 65		11	+ 1			A.	1951-19 14"	*13' Runup &n casing after wise sample
	65 54	135	2 B					1, 10, 1	sample
1	55			-		1	1	Gray Pine Sand	
	\$5 55 70			+-				Trace Silt Trace Gravel	
1	1 61	136	3 0	5		·V			
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	50	172	4 57						
	127 127 127			-		ı			
	127			-			c		
	Po 22	38 5	59 52	103			HAI		
197	128								
190	171 198 214		-	F	Н		10		
-91	214		20.5			18	ľ		
leg n	214		20.5	122		W E-7	ĺ	Top of Rock 197°5"	

CONTINUED

1 1	SAMPLER SE S	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL (JID ROCK	REMARKS
		Aun to. 1 197'6"- 202'3" 6*10" recovery 99% 5 pieces Manhattan Shiet	Took four runs into rock with 'A double tube core barrel . diament
219		Run To. 2 202175- 2715 Teacher 2715 Teacher	*Spring 'est Silver out 'est Silver out 'est L' 1 Se 1 Te.
		Berros 1141	
FOR STATE D AVAILABLE TO TO IDENTICAL PRESENTED IN	E MY COMMATION SHOWN HEREON WAS ESSON AND ESTRUATE PURPOSES. " BADDERS ONLY THAT THEY MAY HAN MYPORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE ST GODD FAITH BUT IS NOT HYTEROED	T 13 MAGE NY ACCESS PATE AT 15 ROCK SEACRIPTION AS A REP	s Laketos
STITUTE FOR	HOVESTIGATIONS HOTERPRETATION	SHEETOF	S.OH BJOH

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SOILS MECHANICS BUHEAU

INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 518
WEST SIDE HIGHWAY FROM THE BATTERY
TO 42nd STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN
PLN. 0024 III II

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION LOGS

THE PHONE COUNTY NEW YORK DRAWING NO 10 1847C



DISTRICT NO. 10 COUNTY Hav Tork 8.S.M PROJ. NO.	ocre Si Si/85	DE NECHONICS BUREAU DE NECHONICS BUREAU DE NECHONICS BUREAU	HOLE NO. P-66
PROJECT HILLS (W.SIN	DATE	STATE FORCES STATE FORCES STATE FORCES STATE FORCES STATE FOR 10024 FINISH DELENGTH OF SAMPLER 16	OFFSET
CASING OD TO LD	ATT WEN	OF LENGTH OF BAMPLER 36	" CASHORA" SAMPLER JA
SAMPLEN	F 2	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND ROCK	REMARKS
70 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	B A A C C A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Very soft Black organic Silt trace:	Undisturbed Samples T-0 - 21'6" T-3 30' - 315'9 T-6 50' - 515'9 Vane Shear Tests 25' - 28' - J-2 35' - 28' - J-2 45' - 48' J-5 a 3a **Detving Casing stopped overnight 45' - 40' - 4
60 197 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	G R A Y	Soft Cray Organic Silt with a Silt with a	Undisturbed Samples T.B. 60'-6159 T.B. 60'-6159 T.L. 70'-7159 T.L. 70'-7159 T.L. 80'-8169 T.L. 90'-9159 Vane Shear Tests 55'-68' 3 -7-7A 75'-78' 3 -1-11A 85'-88' 3-13-13A 96'-99' 3-15-13A

CONTINUED

	-	-	SAME	PLER	Series Series	0000	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND ROOK	REMARKS
110	48 47 48 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	118				G R A Y	Loose layered Oray Sand and Silt and Silt with a trace of Sand	Undisturbed Samples T-16 - 101'-1025'54 T-18 - 112'-1135'9 T-20 - 123'-12455 T-22 - 133'-17455' T-25 - 149'-1505'9
1 30	63 63 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	720		N P NO				Vane Shear Tests 106'-109' J-17-17 118'-121' J-19-15 128'-131' J@21
-	83 57 47 48 52 60 81 86 97 104 105 158 106 97	J24		6 7			Gray Sand and Silt	Sand Stratum 139.5' - 144.5'
160	120 112 118 99 125 91 79 72 80 78 64	J26				A A	Nedius compact Layered Gray Sand and Silt gray Organic Silt with a trace of Mand	Undisturbed Samples T-27 - 160'-161.5' T-29 - 170'-171.6' T-31 - 180'-181.5' T-33 - 190'-191.5' Atend of press of T-33 Rig Lifted off jacks
	88 93 86 97 90 120 87 89 91 101 95 90	J32	4 4	3 3				*Stopped driving for day 165',180',195' **Stopped driving for week end 190'-5 days 200'-1 days
200-	90 127 127 121 151 280 214 232 214		4 4	6 8				

9 3 (SAMPLA SAMPLA S G G SA	MOTOR STATE	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND ROCK	REMARKS
273	5 6 5 7			
255 285	17711		Medium compart layer	d
314 7			Gray sand and silt	4" casing to 217's
113%	1 2 3	1	and gray organic silt with a trace of	217' to
233			silt with a trace of	BX Flush joint washed to 245.3"
200			send	veshed to 245.3"
10 195 197 193 216	2 2			
11931	3 4	G		
1216		, R		
286 352 J 38		A		
1200	15 14 1 T 3	. 1		
7	3,6			
20				
120	MOR. 9			
1 10	1 2 3	1		
T				
J40	4 7 3 8	1		
1.1				
36				
741	4 4			
++-	5,6			
1		1		
14.2	WOR 1"			
1 1 1 1	5 5			Artesian Pressure
		1		while sampling 236'-238'
244				230'-238'
1743	VOR 12 3			
	وسنفت			
76.5	13120	В	Compact brown	
	7849	R	Gravel some sand	bilt ends at
		0		245.31
so		×		
Pas	nale .	71	Compact Brown Gravel	Drilled sheed of
1-1	7.9	B	nome annd	flush joint casing with Hawkhorne bit 250'-262'
		R.		250'-262'
741		2 50		
+	3.5			
147	5 9	1		
00	25 22			
24 948	7 6 7 9	(D PW 61 -1
38	1 1 2	1		Drove BX flush jois 262-281'8"
38 66 62 60 849		1		
60 849	50 33			
	. 23 16	1		
67		1-		
67				
70 67 100	12 22	R	Very compact Ed. Brown Sand some	Sump 49 25.5° of run up
70 67 100	17 33	B D	Pery compect Rd. Brown Sand some Cravel	run up
70 83 130 97 20 750 135	17 33 30 34	3	Brown Sand some	run up
70 67 1-10 97 20 750 135	30 34	E D B R	Brown Sand some	Samp 49 25.5' of run up Samp 50 20.0' of run up
70 83 1.00 97 135 180 167 180	17 33 30 34 13 8	8 R O	Brown Sand some	Samp 50 20.0' of
70 50 510 977 20 750 135 180 197 194 195 194 44	30 34	E D B R	Prown Sand some Cravel	Samp 50 20.0' of Tun up
70 87 100 97 20 150 135 180 44 44 88 171	30 34	8 R O	Brown Sand some	Samp 50 20.0' of run up
70 67 110 97 20 50 135 180 167 180 167 184 184 184 180 181	13 8 6 6	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DB1. Tube	Samp 50 20.0' of run up
70 67 110 67 27 50 150 135 150 167 154 151 36 157 150	13 8 6 6 6 6 6	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DB1. Tube	Samp 50 20.0' of Tun up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed
70 67 110 67 27 50 150 135 150 167 154 151 36 157 150	13 8 6 6 6 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	8 R O	Brown Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Cure BBL, 281'8" 942	Samp 50 20.0' of run up
70 67 110 67 27 50 150 135 150 167 154 151 36 157 150	30 3A 13 8 6 6 5 50 M	8 R O	Frown Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Cure BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 96% Bacov.	Samp 50 20.0' of Tun up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed
70 67 110 97 20 50 135 180 167 180 167 184 184 184 180 181	13 8 6 6 6 12 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Carre BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 967. Bacov. Run #2 - 291'8" 967.	Samp 50 20.0° of rum up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock
70 67 110 67 27 50 150 135 150 167 154 151 36 157 150	13 8 6 6 6 M A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Carre BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 967. Bacov. Run #2 - 291'8" 967.	Samp 50 20.0° of rum up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock
70 67 110 97 20 50 135 180 167 180 167 184 184 184 180 181	10 3A 13 8 6 6 12 35 50 M	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Carre BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 967. Bacov. Run #2 - 291'8" 967.	Samp 50 20.0° of rum up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock
70 67 110 97 20 50 135 180 167 180 167 184 184 184 180 181	13 8 6 6 6 M A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Carre BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 967. Bacov. Run #2 - 291'8" 967.	Samp 50 20.0° of rum up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock
70 67 110 97 20 50 135 180 167 180 167 184 184 184 180 181	30 3A 13 8 6 6 8 50 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 R O	Frown Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Cure BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 96% Bacov.	Samp 50 20.0° of rum up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock
70 67 110 97 20 50 135 180 167 180 167 184 184 184 180 181	13 8 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Carre BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 967. Bacov. Run #2 - 291'8" 967.	Samp 50 20.0° of rum up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock
70 67 110 97 20 50 135 180 167 180 167 184 184 184 180 181	13 8 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Carre BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 967. Bacov. Run #2 - 291'8" 967.	Samp 50 20.0° of rum up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock
70 67 110 97 20 50 135 180 167 180 167 184 184 80 171	133 8 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	8 R O	From Sand some Cravel Top of Bock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Carre BBL. 281'8"-291'8" 967. Bacov. Run #2 - 291'8" 967.	Samp 50 20.0° of rum up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock
76.7 10.7	33 8 6 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	ED SRO₩	Prown Sand some Oravel Top of Rock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Oure BBL. 281'8"—291'8" 961 281'8"—291'8" 962 291'8"—293'8" CORV 108664 sevel CORV 108664 sevel CORV 108664 sevel 161'Run 11'10' recove 88m #3 293'8"—303'8" 975 Recovered	Trun up Samp 50 20.0° of Trun up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent to recovery, spoon apparently followed pitch of rock red Bottom of Mole)
76.7 10.7	33 8 6 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	ED SRO₩	Prown Sand some Oravel Top of Rock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Oure BBL. 281'8"—291'8" 961 281'8"—291'8" 962 291'8"—293'8" CORV 108664 sevel CORV 108664 sevel CORV 108664 sevel 161'Run 11'10' recove 88m #3 293'8"—303'8" 975 Recovered	run up Samp 50 20.0° of run up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no spoaresty followed pitch of rock ad del del del m. Dekentpp m. Dekentpp
76.7 10.7	33 8 6 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	ED SRO₩	Prown Sand some Oravel Top of Rock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Oure BBL. 281'8"—291'8" 961 281'8"—291'8" 962 291'8"—293'8" CORV 108664 sevel CORV 108664 sevel CORV 108664 sevel 161'Run 11'10' recove 88m #3 293'8"—303'8" 975 Recovered	Trun up Samp 30 20.0' of run up Samp 32 Eample Sa
76.7 10.7	33 8 6 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	ED SRO₩	Prown Sand some Oravel Top of Rock 281'8" Run #1 AX DBL Tube Oure BBL. 281'8"—291'8" 961 281'8"—291'8" 962 291'8"—293'8" CORV 108664 sevel CORV 108664 sevel CORV 108664 sevel 161'Run 11'10' recove 88m #3 293'8"—303'8" 975 Recovered	run up Samp 50 20.0° of run up Samp 52 Sample spoon bent no spectrum up spectrum ty spectr

PARED BY Els Shopland AWAN BY VMan CREO BY ESCRENAN

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SOILS MECHANICS BUREAU

INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 518
WEST SIDE HIGHWAY FROM THE BATTERY
TO 42nd STREET, BOROUGH OF MANNATTAN
PIN 0024 11.111

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION LOGS

ANTHON TOY 3 172 REGION NO 10
COUNTY NEW YORK
DRAWING NO 10 NM 18470

CONTINUED



	SUMMARY OF LABORATORY			SUMMARY OF LABORATORY	
SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	CLASSIFICATION PROPERTIES STRENGTH	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES COMBOLIDATION	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION CL.S	STRUCTH PROPERTIES STRUCTH	PRYSICAL PROPERTIES COMPALIDATION
Sanda Maria Sanda	The state of the s	ora i pi di rubi ti con di con	BEST TO THE LOCAL THE	COLLEGE COLLEG	Service Transfer Transfer Co
PIER 21		PIER 40			
275.0 (N-M-[PL]) 275.0 (N-M-[PL])		T1 279 DK GR OL			
270.3 (Sar-LPL) 111.2 115.5 (5.6 12.6 80.4 2.44	0.0 270 280 285 114.7 104.5 0.0 270 2000 5000 115.9 61.0 107.4 270 390	1.00 T2 273 Jx Gx OL-G			+
265.0 (N=W=LPL) SM 159		73 276 JM GR OL-G			•
258.0 (4-5F-LP()) 112.4 114.0 66.8 87.4 2.63	U 400 1970 5528 116.0 154.2 U 400 1970 5528 116.0 65.0 113.6 420 420	1.08 T4 274 (M-SF-NPL) 24			
255.0 (M-LPL) 102		75 273 POSS. FILL MATERIA 273 Pr & Fa OL SAG 18 274 Pr & Fa OL SAG 18 274 Pr & Fa OL SAG 18 274 Pr & Fa OL SAG 18 177 265 Pr & Fa OL MATERIA 177 265 Pr & Fa OL MATERIA	33		
Sin & Bin G. 2128 R to FS & LNO LLLL		JE 273 6×6-4 T3 FS4L80			
Gin & Bin Co, R 40 FSALAO & Mirch (A. B. APL) La A. R. N. S.		17 265 BKG G WWD PGS.			
Sn & Bn OL-S 258 M/moca Bn F Tq RS, L-O e/Sn(M-LPQ) 62 Dx Gn G, ₱ To FS & L	CU 1220 320 720 89.7 83.5	T8 263 Poss. FILL MATERIA BROLL G W/ ND POS. 6 (W-SF-ND-G W/ ND POS.			+
The Control of State The Control of State	H 1228 1388 1789 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8	T10 260 (M-SF-NPL) 11	5		1
228 MEDIC, MICA BUS		Sect Cap vo as			
		JII 259 (W-NPL) 9			-
PIER 24A		J12 255 LB TO RESOURCE J13 251 (M-MPL) J13 251 (M-MPL) 7			
283 GR OL 260 SA L, FSMO W/SH 281-100-5-7-8PL 182.0 125.0 78.1 12.2 82.2 2.58	00 50 1100 776 193.0 65.1 00.0 50 00.0 50 1300 7786 193.0 65.1 00.0 50 20.20 50.28 193.0 59.7 206.6 50 -	Co & Rv OI -C&	(3)	770 600 776 61.2 77.1 770 1400 306 62.8 45.9 64.5 570 1150	-
281. (Ma-Sr-Mar) 182.0 125.0 78.1 12.2 82.2 2.58 280 (M-Sr-Mar) 145.1 114.1 68.9 12.7 82.0 2.54	CU 75 60 77 50.1 123.2	GR & BR OL-S	53.2 57.6 30.4 3.90 102.1 2.66 au	570 2/20 5328 62.8 43.9 64.5 570 1150	.580
SR OL-SMC w/wo	CU 75 660 5368 153.0 68.6 176.6 75 700 CU 85 60 72 140.8 116.0 131.2 85 300 CU 85 1065 275 140.8 116.0 131.2 85 300 CU 85 1065 275 140.8 155.0 131.2 85 300	1.20	58.2 3.52 104.7 2.72 CU	850 1570 3768 53.8 47.7 850 2120 472 55.5 50.4 55.7 830 940	-
70-5F-NPL) 138.2 32.1 12.2 111 82.8 2.52 277 GR 01-S (N-SF-NPL) 148.0 70.9 19.9 82.7 2.54	00 115 340 268 131.0 84.0	GR & BR CL-S &		990 2120 Statt2 55.5 Se.4 55.7 890 940	1-27
SA OL-SASH & C	0 145 1000 276 127.2 21.3	R & BR DL-S &	50		
in OL-S&C 27u.3(Mm-SF-MPL) 125.3 14.3 05.0 2.52	CU 180 105 (uli 122.6 107.0	1.27 JIB 225 (MANPL) 6	~		
272.5 (M-SF-MPL) 126.6 12.6 Bb.,8 2.52	CU 220 75 144 122 4 109.7	1 42 J20 213 (M-NPL)			1
271.0(M-SF-MPL) 4211-14 111.0 85.0 2-149	01 250 110 100 122 3 110 8	1.34 J21 207 RS - L (M-NPL)			the law so swift ter notes
209.5(1.05.401) 114.4 66.3 25.1 10.1 86.6 2.49		1,18 JZZ 201 RO & BR R TO (M-NPL)			STATE OF COS AND
268.3 % 60 TL (M-W-NPL) 145		J23 296 BR F TO RS,L (M-NPL)			DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
		JELL 190 BR F TO RS, L-G (N-APL)			SCILS MECHANICS DIFFEAU EXTERSTATE ROUTE CONOFICTION 'SIB' WEST SIDE HIGHMAY FROM THE RATTERY
		J25 185 BR F TO RS, U-G (M-NPL)			WEST SIDE HIGHMAY FROM THE RATTERY TO 45 of STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN PIN 0024 H III
				vilta y	SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST DATA BORING NO. P-21, P-214 AND P-40
				PREPARED BY PA WARDON OMECKED BY Small of Sungland	AFFRONED CLF. 78 1972 MERICE NO 10 COLUMN MERI NOM

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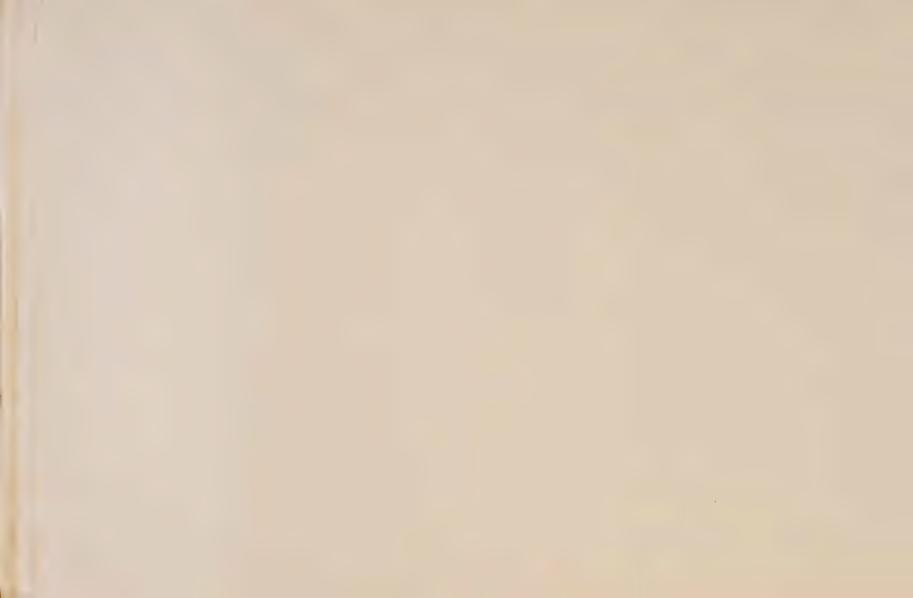
					/	/	***				SUM	MAR	Υ	OF I	LABO	RAT	ORY	TES	ST I	DAT	A			//	//				5	SUMM	ARY	OF	L	ABOF	RATO	RY	TEST	DATA
				1	EASTELS.	100771	FICATI	ON	CI.	SSIFICA	TION PRO	PATIES				578	-MCTH		PHYSICA	L Phoi	COME OL I DATI	он .	/	Mare	10Gertri	ICAT ION	/	CANAD	TICAT 10	PROPER	71.65		7		5"148	CDX	710	COMPORTION
/	Q. CVATIC	A TOUTON	Data	MITTION AND	Et CR	COST ST	STORY OF	INDES CO	FILM SPECIF	C GRAVIT	rel of the	LIDS PRE	A STORE	SE O FAU SE O FAU PEL MATE	STRESS NATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	JOHN JOHN	ON HERO	CHE PRES	IN TO TO	A COSTO		STAND DE	NATE AND	W. W. C.	LIOUTO PAST	CITY IN	EL CONT. UK	or hos	WANTER OF	O' TUST	1184	STATE ON THE	IND S	A CON	W. Carlo	74 76	PLOS PROCES	Washing M.C.
_	PIER 66	ж - То &				<u> </u>	-	-	1	<u> </u>		-	_	-					<u> </u>		PIER 66 (CONTINUED)																	
280			102	94.2	55.7	8,16	8 87.2	2.50	W 4) J	140	960	89.	-	97	0	640	1.00	J26	145	GR FS W/SH	53																
275	DK GR Lå SåG (N-LPL)		189				-	-	-		ซลก -	SOL.	Bs.	78.8					T27	140	GR FS W/SM	50.0	49.4	26.5		108.0	2.74	2000	8888	1375 5575	5760 3512 4400	45.3	翌日 第章。	x7 jal	100 5	0000	.759	
270	M-SF-LP	PL)	90.5	95.5	55.9		100.2	2.64	au	525	280	鯼	87.0	78.8	94.0	525	700	1.06		136	GR L-O GR FS-L (M-SF-LPL)	48																
265	(N-MPL)		83				-			-								,			GR FS-L (N-SF-LPL)	42.8	34.7	14.3		.10.4	0.75	St 25	500	3500 7600	2350	38.5	29.0	7 00	900	doc	.134	
	GR L, D- WSH (M-LPL) GR. O.L	-	舅						(8)	1350	65	760	-	-					J50	125	GR FS-L (N-SF-LPL)	42																
250	(Hour House)	72 SH	48.0	42.7	18.2	3.35	109.9	2.56	SU	1150	1310	1120 2390	45.8	发:8	56.8	1150	1150	.497	131	150	GR L-O GR FS-L (M-SF-LPL)	39.8	39.3	18,1		112.0	2.72	2 78	000	4300 7500	2098	\$5:5	\$:8 3	8.8 70	m 6	600	.351	
2111	(Monday L.)		\$9						+										J32	115	GR L-O W/THIN LAYENS GR FS- L(N-SF-LPL)	40																
	GR., O-		-0			ļ		<u> </u>		-		1							133	110	GR L C-C & MICA GR FS L- MICA (D-W-FM-NF	L) 43.9				111.0	2.70	1.0,75	000	142.7 .1	2950	43.9,		_ •				
	(K-MPL)		8				ļ	-	211	1000	1000	1 Oran	-	100		1					GA L-S&C (M-NPL)	40																
230	De Ge C Ge FSAL N-FM-LPL	L)		59.2	29.0	3.04	105.8	2.70	CU	1900	1280 2270 3000	1872	33:? 52:3	第 :9 55:9	51.7	1900		. 390	J35		GR L-SAC (M-NPL)	40							,					1				
_	OM GO OL- (M-SF-LP)	-	र्डी				+	-	Illine	21/00	221	6879	EC 6			-			J%	95	GR L, FS-C&O & NICA (M-LPL)	41					1								1			
550	W-SF-FM	GR FS	57.2	56.0	28.0	5.74	104.0	2.70	UU 4	2400 2400 2400	221 374 726.5	6500 6500 6500	35:5	60.	58.5	S/100	1950	.601	J37	90	GA L, FS-C&O & Mica (M-LPL)	43												1				
	Or Go OI	-5	_				<u> </u>		ČÜ	2400	2900	2280	36:7	21:1					J58	85	GR L, FS-C&O & Mica (M-NPL)														-	- •		
215	ON GR OL-	25	54 54				-		CII	2800	1300	2500	55.2	1,6 2					J39	79	GR. L, FS-CSO & MICA (M-LPL)	49									1							
210			-	57.6	28.5	4.34	103.2	2.69	88	2800 2800 2800	1300	龝	数:8	45.3	60.5	2800	2250	.690	J40	74	GR L, FS-OA MICA (W-NPL)																	
-	GR OL-S e	-10	5	_			-	ļ	-			ļ							न्त्रंत	69	GR L, FS-0 & VICA (M-NPL)																	
199	GR OL-S W	L(PL)	ш-9	48.0	23.2	3.56	110.1	2.72		\$200 \$200		9500 9500			45.9	3150	3000	.429	J42	64	GP.L. FS-G4 MICA (M-NPL)								1						1			
ļ.,	GR OL-S	W/THIN	10				-		cu cu	500 500 500	2380 3450	200	世.0	交.0					J43	59	L, FS-C&	52													1			
194	GR OL-S & LAVERS GR W/SH (M-FM	R FS M-LPL	#B	_					1.0	3200	54.7	oën:	27 0						THY	55	DR GR L. R TO																	
188	SY GR FS-L (N-FM-LPL	1)	38.2 2	9.5	0.3	2.91	114.2	2.72	88	7,000	**************************************	9800 9600 9792	38:2	₹.2°	38.2	7700	4250	.294	415	50	(M-NPL) BR G, F TO RS- (M-NPL)								1				1					
	GR L, F., QL (M-F)M-LPL GR L, FS.		朔	-															J\$46	44	BR G-S (M-NPL)														-			re the No. W .8-30 for notes
177	GR L. FS.	1)	以,8				114.6	2.72		4200					34.8	1200	1500	.242	347		R G-S (N-NPL)													-	-			STATE OF HIDE TORK
	GA L. FS-	-0	38									-							J48	38	BR F TO RS- GAL (M-NPL)										T					**	٤	SPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATE
	GR. L. FS		35.9				115.2	2.70							33.9	(800	5100	.211	149	53	BA F TO RS- GAL (M-NPL)								-			1				-		INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 5:8
	GR L, FS&		40						-			-		-						28	BR F to RS- GAL (V-NPL)							,						1				HITERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 5-8 WEST SIDE HIGHWAT FROM THE BATTERY TO 42 nd STREET, BOROUGH OF MANNATTAN PIN OO24 III III
	GR OL-S (M-SF-LPL	-	47	_				-	JU e	1500	429.5	13500	35.8						J5I	23	BR F TO RS,		1											1			31	JMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST DA
151	(NLSF-LPL	1)	48.5	54.6	92.0	2.50	109.3	2.73	CU	## ##	429.5 2500 5000	13500 5328 14112	好.7	第:7	55.1	600	1400	.800												1	EMME	n 2	A 44	alta			APPRO	TO OCT 18 10 77 MEDION NO COLUMN NEW YORK

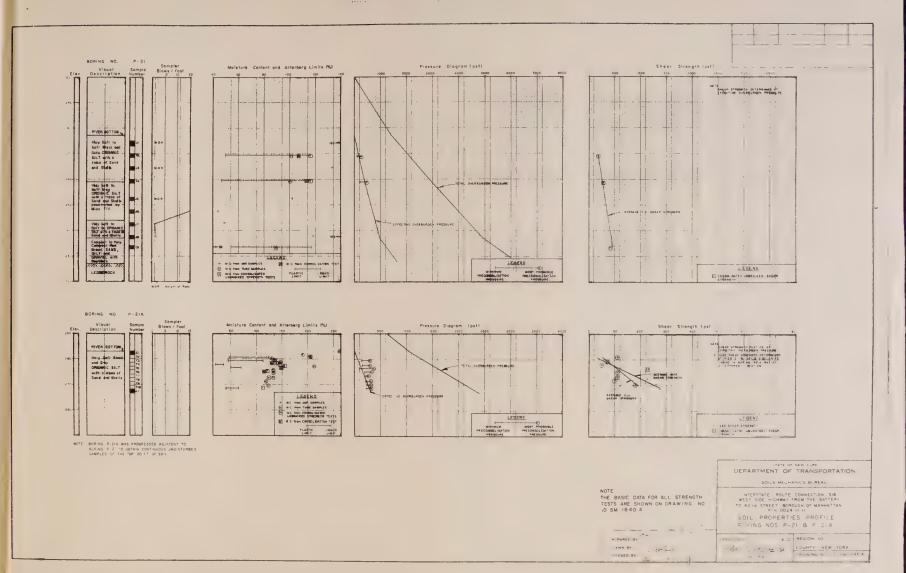
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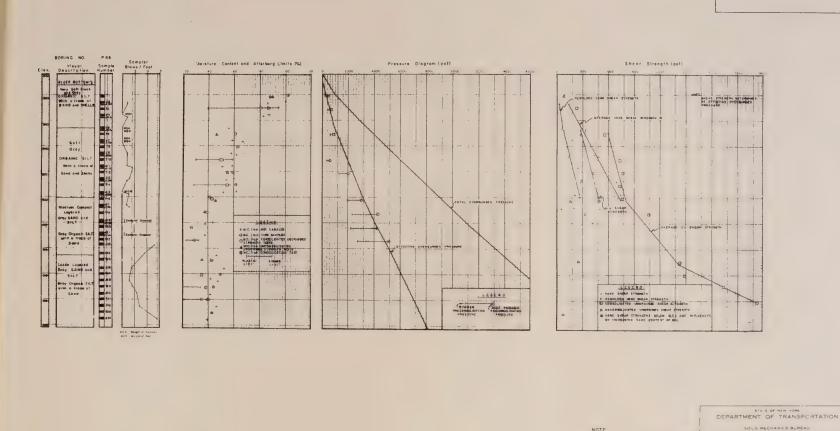
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THE BASIC DATA FOR ALL STRENGTH

TESTS ARE SHOWN ON DRAWING NO

10 SM 1840 B

DRAWN BY

CHECKED BY 50 Me . Me . Promot

NTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 518
WEST SIDE HIGHWAY FROM THE BATTERY

TO 42 no 578ET BOROUGH OF MANATTAN
PN 0024 11111

SOIL PROPERTIES PROFILE
BORING NO P-66

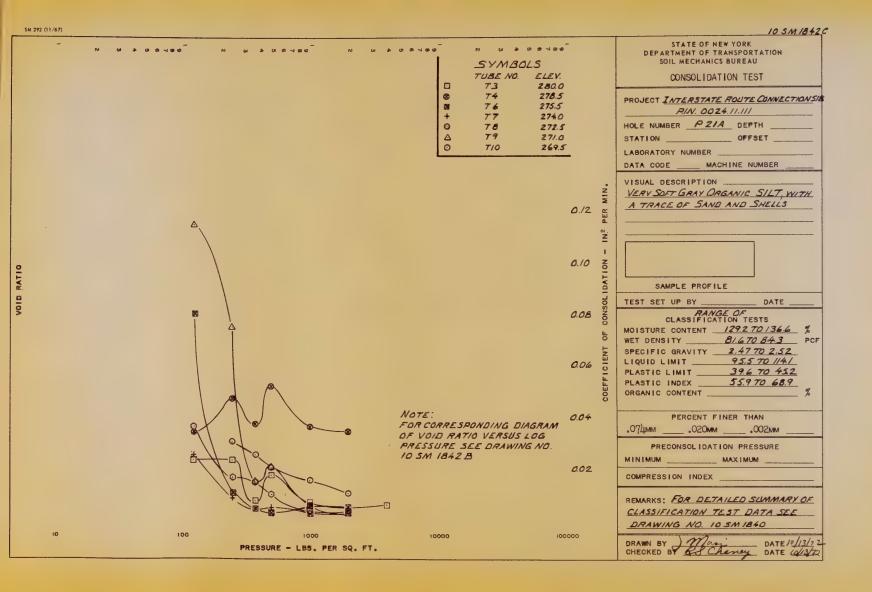
P1 - 2 "

DRAWING NO - 5M 1846 B

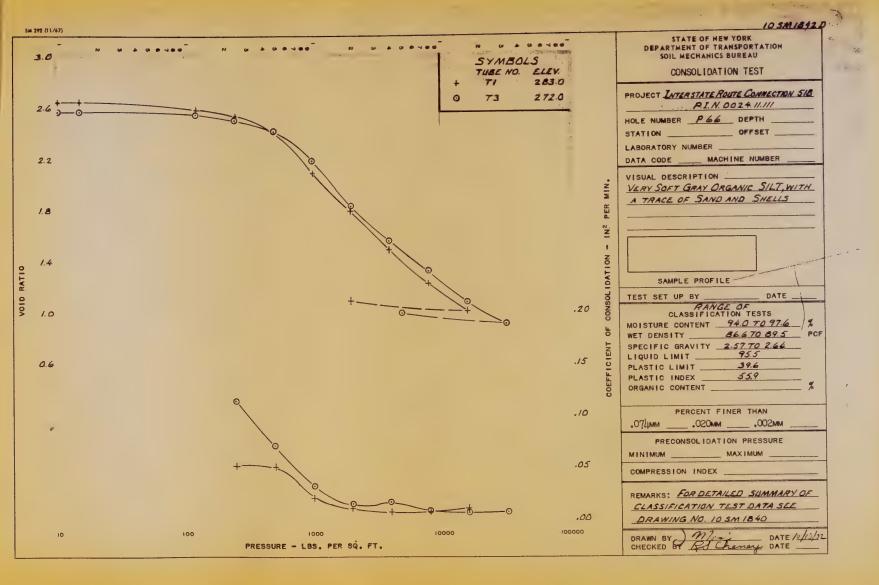










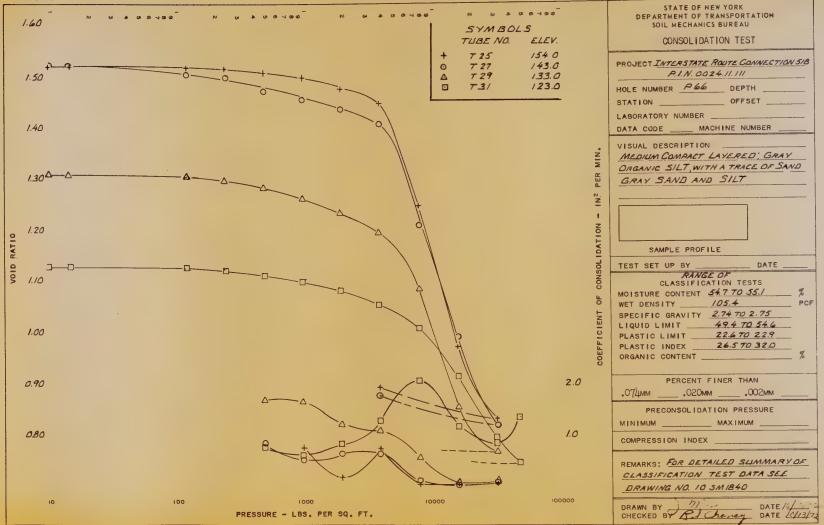




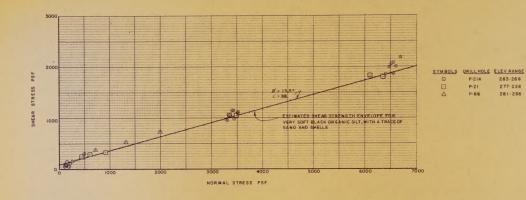


PRESSURE - LBS. PER SQ. FT.









3000

2000

1000



P-21A

P-21

P-66

c = 26D

6000

NORMAL STRESS PSF

ESTIMATED STRENGTH ENVELOPE FOR SOFT GRAY ORGANIC SILT, WITH A TRACE OF SAND AND SHELLS

283-266

277-228

281-256

SYMBOLS DRILL HOLE ELEV.RANGE 256-226 P-66 256-202 P-76 255- 188

NOTE: THE SASIC DATA FOR ALL STRENGTH TESTS ARE SHOWN ON DRAWING NO. 10 SM 1840A-C

RI- REVISION I REVISED SHEAR STRENGTH PLOTS AND SHEET ID SM 1845 SUPERCEDED 4/1/77

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SOILS MECHANICS BUREAU

INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION SIB WEST SIDE HIGHWAY FROM THE BATTERY TO 4246 STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN PI.N. 0024. II. III

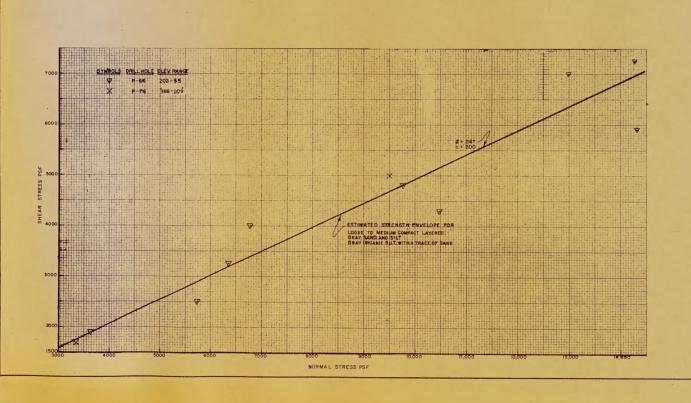
CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH SUMMARY

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L. H. Morre DIRECTOR

APPROVED MARCH 31 1977 REGION NO. 10 COUNTY NEW YORK DRAWING NO 10 SM 1845A





NOTE:

THE BASIC DATA FOR ALL STRENGTH TESTS ARE SHOWN ON DRAWING NO 10 SM 1840A-C

RI-REVISION | SHEET IO SM | 845 SUPERCEDED

PREPARED BY Emil E Shoful CHECKED BY RS Chancy

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SOILS MECHANICS BUREAU

INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 518
WEST SIDE HIGHWAY FROM THE BATTERY
TO 42nd STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN PIN 0024 II.III

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH SUMMARY

APPROVED OCT. 15 1072 REGION NO.

COUNTY NEW YORK DRAWING NO. 10 SM 1845.8